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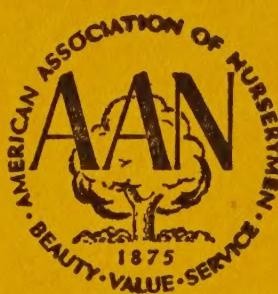
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Fifty-Eighth Year

U. S. Department of Agriculture



1947-1948
PRICE LIST

F. A. Guernsey & Co.
INCORPORATED

Schoharie Nurseries

SCHOHARIE, N. Y.

100 Acres

Telephone 4F3

INFORMATION

Our terms are cash in full on delivery. We grant short term credit only to established accounts or to new accounts having satisfactory references.

We do not pay express and freight charges inasmuch as our prices are not fixed to cover these charges. Prices do not include planting. Truck delivery free of charge wherever feasible.

We prefer that all orders total at least \$1.00.

The guarantee is contingent on fulfillment of the terms.

Plants are guaranteed healthy and quality as represented. Claims must be made within five days so that adjustments can be made promptly.

Plants are guaranteed true to name; if found not to be true, we will replace them or refund the money paid.

We will replace any plants that fail to survive one growing season if the purchaser is convinced that we or the plants are at fault and report of failure is made promptly. Cost of transportation and planting will be borne by the purchaser. This offer does not apply to trees over 4 inches in caliper.

We will gladly quote prices on sizes larger than listed in the price list. On large size selected specimens, caliper as well as height will govern the price.

**Prices Subject to Change
Without Notice**

Index on Back Cover

EVERGREEN TREES

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| ABIES <i>concolor</i> | White Fir |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 3.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 4.50 |
| | |
| <i>fraseri</i> | Fraser Fir |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 3.50 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 4.25 |
| douglasi (see <i>Pseudotsuga douglasi</i>) | |
| | |
| CHAMAECYPARIS <i>filifera</i> | Thready Cypress |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 3.50 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 4.00 |
| | |
| <i>c. plumosa</i> | Plume Cypress |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | 3 3.25 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 4.00 |
| | |
| JUNIPER <i>communis depressa pluomsa</i> | |
| | Andorra Juniper |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 4.00 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 4.75 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. | 6.00 |
| | |
| <i>chinensis columnaris</i> | Columnaris Juniper |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | \$ 3.75 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. | 4.75 |
| 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 6.00 |
| 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. | 7.50 |
| | |
| <i>c. pfitzeriana</i> | Pfitzer Juniper |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 4.25 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 7.00 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. | 8.00 |
| 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 9.00 |
| | |
| <i>squamata meyeri</i> | Meyers Juniper |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 6.50 |
| | |
| <i>stricta</i> | Spiny Greek Juniper |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 3.75 |
| | |
| <i>virginiana hilli</i> | Hills Dundee Juniper |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. | \$ 4.75 |
| | |
| PICEA <i>glauca albertina</i> | Black Hills Spruce |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 2.75 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 3.50 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. | 4.25 |
| 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 5.00 |

p. glauca Blue Colorado Spruce
sold out

PINUS mughus Mugho Dwarf Pine

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 6.50 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 8.00 |

PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi Douglas Fir

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | \$ 5.00 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. | 6.00 |
| 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. | 7.50 |

TAXUS cuspidata Spreading Yew

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | \$ 5.00 |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | 6.25 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 9.00 |
| 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 11.00 |

c. capitata Upright Yew

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 7.50 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 9.00 |
| 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 15.00 |
| 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. | 17.50 |
| 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 20.00 |
| 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 30.00 |
| 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. | 25.00 |

c. nana Dwarf Yew

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 6 to 9 in. | \$ 3.00 |
| 12 to 15 in. | 6.00 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 7.50 |

media hatfieldi Hatfield Yew

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | \$ 4.25 |
|--------------------------|---------|

m. hicksii Hicks Yew

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | \$ 4.00 |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | 5.50 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 7.00 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. | 8.25 |

THUJA occidentalis American Arborvitae

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 2.75 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 3.25 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. | 4.00 |
| 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 6.75 |
| 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. | 7.50 |

o. elegantissima Golden Tipped Arborvitae

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | \$ 5.00 |
| 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. | 6.00 |

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>o. pyramidalis</i> | Pyramid Arborvitae |
| 2 to 2 1/2 ft. | \$ 3.50 |
| 2 1/2 to 3 ft. | 4.00 |
| 3 to 3 1/2 ft. | 4.75 |
| 3 1/2 to 4 ft. | 5.75 |
| 4 to 4 1/2 ft. | 6.75 |
| 4 1/2 to 5 ft. | 7.75 |
| <i>o. rosenthali</i> | Rosenthal Arborvitae |
| 2 to 2 1/2 ft. | \$ 5.50 |
| <i>o. wareana</i> | Siberian Arborvitae |
| 2 to 2 1/2 ft. | \$ 4.00 |
| 2 1/2 to 3 ft. | 5.00 |
| 3 to 3 1/2 ft. | 6.00 |
| 3 1/2 to 4 ft. | 7.00 |
| <i>o. woodwardi</i> | Woodward Globe Arborvitae |
| 1 to 1 1/2 ft. | \$ 2.75 |
| TSUGA canadensis | Canadian Hemlock |
| 2 1/2 to 3 ft. | \$ 6.00 |

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| DAPHNE cneorum | Rose Daphne |
| 9 to 12 in. | \$ 2.25 |
| KALMIA latifolia | Mountain Laurel |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 4.50 |
| PIERIS floribunda | Mountain Andromeda |
| 12 to 18 in. | \$ 4.50 |
| RHODODENDRON carolinianum | |
| | Carolina Rhododendron |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 6.50 |
| catawbiense | Catawba Rhododendron |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 6.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 8.50 |
| maximum | Rosebay Rhododendron |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 5.50 |

Deciduous Ornamental Trees

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| ACER <i>dasycarpum</i> | Silver Maple |
| 10 to 12 in. | \$ 3.50 |
| 1 1/2 to 2 in. cal. | 4.00 |
| 2 to 2 1/2 in. cal. | 5.50 |
| 2 1/2 to 3 in. cal. | 6.50 |
| 3 to 3 1/2 in. cal. | 7.50 |
| negundo | Ash Leaf Maple |
| 10 to 12 ft. | \$ 3.00 |
| platanoides | Norway Maple |
| 8 to 10 ft. | \$ 5.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 6.50 |
| 2 1/2 to 3 in. cal. | 13.50 |
| p. <i>schwedleri</i> | Schwedler Maple |
| 8 to 10 ft. | \$ 7.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 9.00 |
| 2 1/2 to 3 in. cal. | 15.00 |
| p. <i>Schwedleri nigra</i> | Norway Crimson King |
| 7 to 8 ft. whips | \$ 6.00 |
| saccharum | Sugar Maple |
| 8 to 10 ft. | \$ 4.50 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 6.50 |
| 12 to 14 ft. | 7.50 |
| 1 3/4 to 2 in. cal. | 9.50 |
| BETULA <i>alba lacinata</i> | Cut-leaf Weeping Birch |
| 6 to 7 ft. | \$ 3.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 7.00 |
| alba | European White Birch |
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$ 4.00 |
| CASTANEA <i>japonica</i> | Chinese Chestnut |
| | Blight Resistant |
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$ 3.50 |
| FAGUS <i>americana</i> | American Beech |
| 2 to 2 1/2 in. cal. specimens B. & B. | \$ 12.50 |
| sylvatica <i>pupurea</i> <i>riversii</i> Rivers Purple Beech | |
| 6 to 8 ft. B. & B. | \$ 12.00 |
| FRAXINUS <i>americana</i> | Green Ash |
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$ 3.00 |
| GINKO <i>biloba</i> | Maidenhair Tree |
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$ 5.00 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| JUGLANS nigra | Black Walnut |
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$ 3.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 4.00 |
| LIRIODENDRON tulipifera | Tulip Tree |
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$ 4.50 |
| MORUS alba pendula | Teas Weeping Mulberry |
| 2 year heads | \$ 4.00 |
| alba tatarica | Russian Mulberry |
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$ 2.50 |
| POPULUS eugeni | Carolina Poplar |
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$ 1.75 |
| nigra italicica | Lombardy Poplar |
| 10 to 12 ft. | \$ 2.50 |
| QUERCUS rubra | Red Oak |
| 7 to 8 ft. | \$ 4.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 6.00 |
| palustris | Pin Oak |
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$ 4.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 6.00 |
| 3 to 3½ in. cal. | 25.00 |
| SALIX babylonica | Babylon Weeping Willow |
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$ 3.00 |
| niobe | Golden Weeping Willow |
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$ 3.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 4.00 |
| pentandra | Laurel Leaf Willow |
| 8 to 10 ft. | \$ 3.00 |
| SORBUS americana | American Mountain Ash |
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$ 4.00 |
| ULMUS americana | American Elm |
| 8 to 10 ft. | \$ 3.00 |
| 2 to 2½ in. cal. | 8.00 |
| 3 to 3½ in. cal. | 10.00 |
| pumila | Siberian or Chinese Elm |
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$ 2.75 |

Large Deciduous Trees

Available in following varieties

NORWAY MAPLE

SUGAR MAPLE

AMERICAN ELM

MOLINE ELM

CHINESE ELM

Prices on above trees \$12.00 per inch in diameter, balled and burlaped, plus planting charge of 25% within a radius of 35 miles, 10% additional planting charge for each additional 20 miles over 35 miles.

FLOWERING TREES

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| CERIS canadensis | Judas Tree (Red Bud) |
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$ 4.00 |
| CRATAEGUS oxyacantha pauli | |
| | Paul's Red Hawthorne |
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$ 4.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 5.00 |
| MAGNOLIA soulangeana | - Saucer Magnolia |
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$15.00 |
| MALUS atrosanguinea | Carmine Crab |
| | Single, red flowers |
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$ 4.00 |

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>eleyi</i> | Ely Flowering Crab |
| | Pink flowers, red edible fruit |
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$ 3.00 |
| <i>hopa</i> | Hopa Flowering Crab |
| | Red flowers, red edible fruit |
| 6 to 7 ft. | \$ 4.00 |
| <i>ioenis plena</i> | Bechtel Crab |
| | Double, pink flowers |
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$ 3.00 |
| PRUNUS cistena | Purple Leaf Plum |
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$ 2.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 2.50 |
| <i>subhirtella pendula</i> | Weeping Japanese Cherry |
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$ 5.00 |
| ROBINA pseudoacacia | Common White Locust |
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$ 1.75 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 2.50 |
| <i>hispida</i> | Pink Flowering Locust |
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$ 3.75 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 5.00 |

Fruit Trees

APPLES—2 years

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 11-16 | \$1.90 | \$15.00 | \$100.00 |
| 9-16 | 1.75 | 14.00 | 90.00 |
| 7-16 | 1.50 | 12.00 | 80.00 |
| 1 year, No. 1 | 1.75 | 14.00 | 90.00 |

PEARS—2 year

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| 11-16 | \$ 2.25 | \$19.00 | \$165.00 |
| 9-16 | 2.10 | 17.00 | 150.00 |
| 7-16 | 1.90 | 15.00 | 125.00 |
| 1 year, No. 1 | 2.10 | 17.00 | 150.00 |

PLUMS, SOUR CHERRIES—2 years

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| 11-16 | \$ 2.40 | \$20.00 | \$175.00 |
| 9-16 | 2.25 | 19.00 | 165.00 |
| 7-16 | 2.00 | 16.00 | 130.00 |
| 1 year, No. 1 | 2.25 | 19.00 | 165.00 |

SWEET CHERRIES—1 year

No. 1 \$2.25 \$19.00 \$175.00

PEACHES—1 year

| | | | |
|------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 9-16 | \$1.50 | \$11.00 | \$100.00 |
| 7-16 | 1.40 | 10.00 | 90.00 |
| 5-16 | 1.20 | 9.00 | 85.00 |

DWARF APPLE \$3.00 each

DWARF PEAR \$3.00 each

MULTIPLE VARIETY APPLE \$4.00 each
(5 varieties on tree)

QUINCE \$3.00 each

APRICOT \$3.00 each

NECTARINES \$2.50 each

GRAPE VINES—2 year

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| Concord | \$.50 | \$ 4.00 | \$ 25.00 |
| Other varieties | .60 | 5.00 | 30.00 |
| Golden Muscat | 1.5\$ | | |

CURRENTS**Each 10 100****Red Lake:**

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 2 yr. No. 1 | \$.50 | \$ 4.00 | \$ 30.00 |
| 1 yr. No. 1 | .40 | 3.00 | 20.00 |

GOOSEBERRIES

| | | |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 2 year | \$.90 | \$ 8.00 |
|--------------|--------|---------|

RASPBERRIES

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| Red and Purple | \$.20 | \$ 1.75 | \$ 15.00 |
| Black | .15 | 1.40 | 12.00 |

BLACKBERRIES

| | | | |
|--|--------|---------|----------|
| | \$.15 | \$ 1.40 | \$ 12.00 |
|--|--------|---------|----------|

ASPARAGUS—2 year**25 100 1000**

| | | | |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Washington | \$ 2.00 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 40.00 |
| Paradise | 2.50 | 7.00 | 50.00 |

RHUBARB**Each**

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| McDonald | \$ 1.00 |
| Victoria | .30 |

BLUEBERRIES**Rancocas, Rubel, Jersey, Pioneer, Cabot****Each 10**

| | | |
|--------------------|---------|----------|
| 15 to 18 in. | \$ 1.50 | \$ 14.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 2.25 | 20.00 |

BOYSENBERRIES \$.25 each

Deciduous Ornamental Shrubs

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| ALTHEA (<i>hibiscus syriacus</i>) | Rose of Sharon |
| Colors: Red, White Purple | |
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$ 1.25 |
| AZALEA <i>arborescens</i> | Sweet Azalea |
| Fragrant, white flowers in June | |
| 1 1/2 to 2 ft. B. & B. | \$ 5.00 |
| <i>calendulacea</i> | Flame Azalea |
| Burnt orange flowers | |
| 1 1/2 to 2 ft. B. & B. | \$ 5.00 |
| <i>mollis</i> | Chinese Azalea |
| Pink to red flowers | |
| 9 to 12 in. | \$ 3.59 |
| <i>nudiflora</i> | Pinxter Azalea |
| Pink flowers | |
| 1 1/2 to 2 ft. | \$ 4.50 |
| <i>vaseyi</i> | Pink Shell Azalea |
| Pink flowers | |
| 1 1/2 to 2 ft. | \$ 5.00 |
| <i>yedoense</i> | Yodogawa Azalea |
| Double pinkish lavender flowers | |
| 12 to 15 in. | \$ 4.50 |
| Kaempferi hybrids: 12 to 15 in. | \$ 4.50 |
| Carmen — rose pink flowers | |
| Cleopatra — lilac rose | |
| Louise — light rose | |
| Othello — brick red | |
| BERBERIS <i>thunbergi</i> | Barberry |
| 1 1/2 to 2 ft. (\$6 per 10; \$50 per 100) .. | .75 |
| <i>t. atropurpurea</i> | Red Leaf Barberry |
| 1 1/2 to 2 ft. (\$8 per 10) | \$ 1.00 |
| <i>t. pluriflora erecta</i> | Columberry |
| 1 1/2 to 2 ft. (\$7.00 per 10) | \$.85 |
| 2 to 2 1/2 ft. (\$8.00 per 10) | .95 |
| 2 1/2 to 3 ft. (\$9.50 per 10) | 1.10 |
| BUDDLEIA <i>charming</i> | Red Butterfly Bush |
| 1 1/2 to 2 ft. | \$ 1.00 |
| <i>ille de France</i> | Purple Butterfly Bush |
| 1 1/2 to 2 ft. | \$ 1.00 |

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| CORNUS <i>alba</i> <i>varigata</i> | Variegated Dogwood |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 1.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 2.50 |
| sanguina | Blood Twig Dogwood |
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$ 1.00 |
| COTONEASTER <i>acutefolia</i> | Upright Cotoneaster |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 1.00 |
| divaricata | Spreading Cotoneaster |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 2.00 |
| CYDONIA <i>japonica</i> | Japan Quince |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 1.00 |
| DEUTZIA <i>gracilis</i> | Slender Deutzia |
| 15 to 18 in. | \$ 1.25 |
| EUONYMUS <i>alatus</i> | Spindle Bush |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | \$ 2.00 |
| FORSYTHIA <i>intermedia</i> | Border Golden Bell |
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$ 1.25 |
| f. <i>ovata</i> | Korean Golden Bell |
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$ 1.60 |
| HYDRANGEA <i>aborescens</i> <i>grandiflora</i> | |
| | Hills of Snow |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 1.25 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1.50 |
| nikko | Blue Hydrangea |
| 12 to 15 in. | \$ 1.50 |
| paniculata <i>grandiflora</i> | Pee Gee Hydrangea |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 1.25 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1.40 |
| tree form | Tree Hydrangea |
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$ 2.25 |
| ILEX <i>verticillata</i> | Winterberry |
| 2 ft. | \$ 1.25 |
| KERRIA <i>japonica</i> <i>floraplena</i> | Double Kerria |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 1.40 |
| KOLKWITZIA <i>amabilis</i> | Beauty Bush |
| 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | \$ 1.00 |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | 1.25 |

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| LIGUSTRUM amurense | Amur Privet |
| 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. (\$22.00 per 100) | \$.30 |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. (\$30.00 per 100) | .40 |
| 3 to 4 ft. (\$50.00 per 100) | .75 |
| ibota regalianum | Regal Privet |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$.90 |
| LONICERA fragrantissima Winter Honeysuckle | |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 1.00 |
| morrowi | Morrow Honeysuckle |
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$ 1.25 |
| tatarica rubra | Tartarian Honeysuckle |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | \$ 1.25 |
| PHILADELPHUS coronarius Sweet Mockorange | |
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$ 1.00 |
| cor. aureus | Golden Mockorange |
| 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | \$ 1.25 |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | 1.50 |
| cor. virginalis | Virginal Mockorange |
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$ 1.40 |
| PRUNUS glandulosa | Pink Flowering Almond |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 1.20 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1.50 |
| RHODOTYPOS kerriodes | Jet Bead |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 1.00 |
| RHUS canadensis | Fragrant Sumac |
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$ 1.25 |
| cotinus | Purple Fringe |
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$ 2.00 |
| SAMBUCUS canadensis aurea | Golden Elder |
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$ 1.00 |
| SORBARIA sorbifolia | Ural False Spirea |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 1.00 |
| SPIREA anthony waterer Anthony water Spirea | |
| 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | \$ 1.00 |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | 1.25 |
| opulifolia aureus | Golden Spirea |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 1.00 |
| prunifolia | Bridal Wreath |
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$ 1.00 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| thunbergi | Thunberg Spirea |
| 1 1/2 to 2 ft. | \$ 1.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1.25 |
| van houttei | Van Houttei Spirea |
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$ 1.00 |
| (\$9.00 per 10; \$80.00 per 100) | |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 1.25 |
| (\$11.00 per 10; \$100.00 per 100) | |
| SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus | Snowberry |
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$ 1.00 |
| 3 to 3 1/2 ft. | 1.25 |
| chenaulti | Coralberry |
| 1 1/2 to 2 ft. | \$ 1.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1.25 |
| SYRINGA persica | Persian Lilac |
| 1 1/2 to 2 ft. | \$ 1.00 |
| villosa | Late Lilac |
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$ 1.25 |
| vulgaris | Common Purple Lilac |
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$ 1.75 |

HYBRID LILACS:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Syr. Mme. Lemoine — white, double | |
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$ 2.50 |
| Syr. Chas. X — dark purplish red, | |
| single 3 to 4 ft. | 2.50 |
| Syr. Chas Jolly — reddish purple, | |
| double 5 to 6 ft. | 3.00 |
| Syr. Ludwig Spaeth — violet - red, | |
| single 3 to 4 ft. | 2.50 |
| Syr. Rubra de Marley — pale lilac | |
| single, 3 to 4 ft. | 2.50 |
| Syr. Hugo Koster 3 to 4 ft. lilac blue | |
| single | 2.50 |
| Syr. Pres Grevy 3 to 4 ft. — light | |
| pink lilac, double | 2.50 |
| Syr. Rhum von Horstenstein — 2 to 4 | |
| ft. mauve, single | 2.50 |
| Syr. Michael Buchner 3 to 4 ft. lilac | |
| blue double | 2.50 |
| Syr. Reamur 3 to 4 ft., clear purple | |
| red, single | 2.50 |
| Syr. Mme. Easimer Perier double | |
| white 3 to 4 ft. | 2.50 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| VIBURNUM americanum | Highbush Cranberry |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | \$ 1.25 |
| carlesi | Fragrant Viburnum |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. B. & B. | \$ 6.00 |
| opulus sterilis | Common Snowball |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 1.10 |
| WEIGELIA Eva Rathke | Red Weigelia |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 1.40 |
| rosea | Common Pink Weigelia |
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$ 1.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 1.50 |
| rosea nana variegata | Variegated Weigelia |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$ 1.25 |

HARDY VINES

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| AMPELOPSIS <i>quinquefolia</i> | Virginia Creeper |
| 2 yr. No. 1 | \$.75 |
| tricuspidata | Boston Ivy |
| 2 yr. No. 1 | \$ 1.00 |
| ARISTOLOCHIA <i>sipho</i> | Dutchman's Pipe |
| 2 yr. No. 1 | \$ 2.25 |
| CELASTRUS <i>scandens</i> | Bittersweet |
| 2 yr. No. 1 | \$ 1.00 |
| Jackmani (purple) | |
| Henryi (white) | |
| Mme. Edouard Andre (crimson) | |
| Paniculata (white) | |
| 2 yr. No. 1 | \$ 1.25 |
| EUONYMUS <i>radicans vegetus</i> | |
| | Big Leaf Winter Creeper |
| 2 yr. No. 1 | \$ 1.50 |
| LONICERA <i>heckrottii</i> | Golden Honeysuckle |
| 2 yr. No. 1 | \$ 1.25 |
| japonica <i>hallena</i> | Hall's Janan Honeysuckle |
| 2 yr. No. 1 | \$.75 |
| | \$55 per 100; \$450 per 1000) |
| PACHYSANDRA <i>terminalis</i> | Japanese Spurge |
| | (\$4.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100) |
| POLYGONUM <i>auberti</i> | Silver Lave Vine |
| 2 yr. field grown | \$ 1.00 |
| VINCA <i>minor</i> | Myrtle |
| | (\$2.00 per 10; \$100.00 per 1000) |
| WISTERIA | Purple Wisteria |
| 2 yr. grafted | \$ 1.50 |

ROSES

2 year, No. 1. field grown, potted only \$1.50 each; \$13.50 per 10; \$110.00 per 100

We offer hybrid perpetual roses, hybrid tea roses, climbing roses, ramblers, rugosa roses, and floribunda roses in the following varieties:

RED

Ami Quinard
American Beauty
Christopher Stone
E. G. Hill
Etoile de Hollande
Grenoble
Mc Gredy's
Red Radiance
Victoria Harrington

PINK

Betty Uprichard
Dame Edith Helen
Editor Mc Farland
Edith Nellie Perkins
Los Angles
Mrs. Rowena Thom
Picture
Pink Radiance
Pink Dawn
Paul Neyron (H. P.)
The Doctor

YELLOW

Golden Rapture
Joanna Hill
Mrs. E. P. Thom
Mrs. P. S. Du Pont
Souv. de Claudius Pernet

CLIMBERS AND RAMBLERS

American Beauty — red
Dorothy Perkins — pink
Dr. Van Fleet — pink
Primrose — yellow
Excelsia — red
White Dorothy — white

TWO TONED

Autumn
Condessa de Sastago
Margaret Mc Gredy
Mrs. Sam Mc Gredy
Mme. Joseph Perrud
Pres. Hoover
Talisman
Treasure Island

WHITE

F. K. Duschki (H. P.)
Mc Gredy's Ivory

FLORIBUNDA & DWARF POLYANTHA

Dagmar Spaeth — white
Elsie Poulsen — pink
Cameo — pink
Guss an Aachen — orange salmon
Kirsten Poulsen — scarlet
Poulsen Yellow — yellow
Lafayette Improved — crimson
Eutin — red
Ideal — red
Golden Salmon Superior — rose salmon
Orange Triumph — red
Triumph da Orleans — red

BUSH ROSES

F. J. Grootendorst — red
Pink Grootendorst — pink
Harrison Yellow — yellow
Hugonis — yellow

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CARE OF STOCK ON ARRIVAL

The bundles should be opened immediately, the roots dipped in water, then heeled in moist ground so that the mellow earth will come in contact with the roots and thoroughly protect them from the air, having the earth tramped solid about them.

If Strawberry plants, perennials with growing tops or Raspberry tip plants, be careful that only the roots are wet and no moisture is on the crown and tops when heeled in or rotting will surely result.

When ready to plant, take up only a few at a time, puddle the roots and do not allow them to lie exposed to the sun or air.

The roots of woody trees, shrubs or dormant Roses may be soaked in water for several hours prior to planting.

The ground should be carefully prepared by deep plowing and firming down with a disc and harrow, or by deep spading and working down with garden tools.

PLANTING CHART

| | Suitable Planting Distance | No. of Trees or Plants Per Acre |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Apples | 40 x40 | 28 |
| Pears, Cherries | 20 x20 | 110 |
| Plums, Peaches, Apricots | 18 x18 | 135 |
| Quince, Dwarf Apple, Dwarf Pear | 12 x12 | 300 |
| Grapes | 10 x10 | 435 |
| Currants, Gooseberries | 4 x 4 | 2,725 |
| Raspberries, Blackberries | 3 x 6 | 2,420 |
| Boysenberries, Dewberries | 6 x 6 | 1,210 |
| Strawberries—Field culture | 1½ x 3 | 9,670 |
| Asparagus Beds | 1 x 1½ | 29,040 |
| Asparagus—Field rows | 1 x 3 | 14,520 |
| Rhubarb | 2 x 4 | 5,490 |
| Horseradish | 1 x 3 | 14,520 |

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

PRUNING, PLANTING AND AFTER CARE

FRUIT TREES

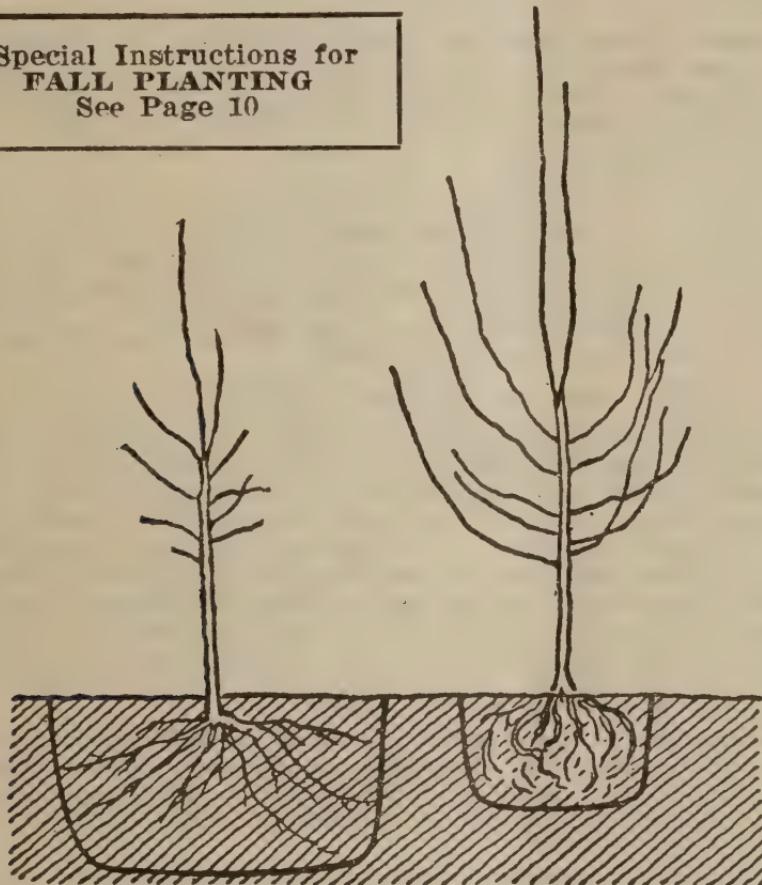
The holes for planting must be large enough to receive the roots freely, without cramping or bending them from their natural position. All broken or mutilated portions of the roots must be cut off so as to

leave the ends smooth and sound. All trees should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row; pack the soil very firmly about the roots by tamping with the feet or post tamper, being careful not to bark or break the roots. Leave three inches of the surface soil loose to serve as a mulch. If the ground is very dry apply one to two pails of water before this soil mulch is in place, and after the water has soaked away it can then be placed over the moist soil.

Dig holes large enough to admit roots in natural position. Set several inches deeper than stood in nursery row. Pack soil solid about roots.

Unless thorough surface cultivation will be practiced during the summer a mulch should be applied. This may be a layer of coarse manure or vegetable matter around the trees three to six inches deep, and extending out from the trees three or five feet. Mulching protects the soil against the sun and drying winds; against alternate freezing and thawing, and provides some plant food.

Special Instructions for
FALL PLANTING
See Page 10



Almost Sure to Live Almost Sure to Die
PRUNING

The pruning of trees should begin when they are planted. The transplanting of a tree marks a very critical point of its life history, and to neglect careful

and proper methods of planting and pruning at that time is to invite disaster or, at least, unsatisfactory returns from one's efforts.

Apple and Pear—Select from three to five of the branches to form the permanent head of the tree. These branches should be well distributed around the trunk, and at safe distance apart up and down the trunk. If two branches come out, one exactly opposite the other, forming a crotch, a split may occur at this weak point in later life, when the tree is full of fruit. Shorten these selected branches to about five buds, cutting the branches just above a bud that points outward. Remove all the other branches close to the trunk, leaving no stub longer than one-eighth to one-quarter inch. Also shorten back two-thirds the central leader of the tree, and every effort should be made to leave one center branch as a central leader.

Cherry—Five or six good limbs, well distributed along the trunk will be sufficient to form a well balanced top. The limbs left after pruning should not be cut back as severely as recommended for some other classes.

Peach, Sweet Cherry, Plum—Cut back all branches to about two or three buds leaving one central branch longer as a central leader. These limbs will form the permanent framework for the top, and subsequent growth may be pruned to meet the requirements or desire of the planter.

Fruit trees must not be neglected after planting. Provide a mulch around the tree or keep the soil well cultivated to prevent excessive drying out. Applications of barnyard manure or other commercial fertilizer strong in Nitrogen in very early spring is generally to be recommended for fruit trees.

The after pruning of fruit trees should be with the aim of forming a symmetrical top, with an even distribution of branches without any weak crotches; then thin out water sprouts and branches so as to allow plenty of air and sunlight into the tree; to cut back lateral branches only enough to keep them from becoming too whippy and to top the leaders of the trees so that they may not become too tall. In case of Peach trees considerably more annual pruning is done on all branches to prevent the tree from setting more fruit than it can properly bring to maturity and to stimulate an abundance of new growth which becomes the fruiting wood the second season.

A careful watch should be made for borers and they should be dug out promptly whenever found. Peach tree borers are generally controlled by the use of Paraldehyde-Chloro-Benzene which should be used only according to directions.

A thorough spray schedule must be followed for all fruit trees if a good clean crop is expected. See spray schedule at back of this book.

SMALL FRUITS

Gooseberries and Currants—Prepare the ground by deep plowing or spading. Cut the plants back fully one-half. Plant four feet apart both ways, same depth

as plants stood in the nursery row, and firm soil well.

A mulch of strawy manure is desirable. Fall or very early spring planting is to be recommended. After pruning consists largely in removing older wood out of centers during the dormant season. Keep the plants growing and watch out for the currant worm and leaf spot. Both are easily controlled with Arsenate of Lead and Bordeaux mixture.

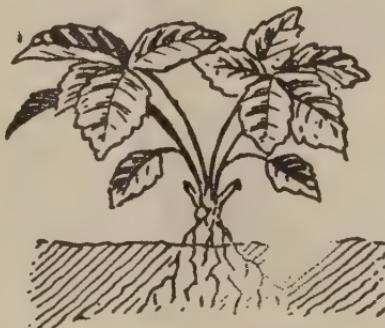
Blackberries, Raspberries, Dewberries—Most essential to success with these bramble plants is to cut all tops back to 4 to 6 inches above the roots either before or immediately after planting. These should be set fairly deep, except one-year-old raspberry tip plants, the new growth of which starts from the crown in the mass of hair-like roots; these should be planted shallow, with the crown not more than one inch below the surface. Too deep planting is often fatal to one-year-old raspberry plants. Firm the dirt around each plant. Keep



Just right



Too deep



Too shallow

surface of ground loose. In case of black and purple Raspberry tip plants be sure the growing sprout is not broken off and that the soil over this sprout is loose so that it can make its way up through the ground as this is the point from which new growth is made.

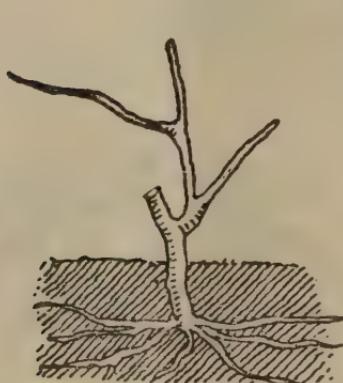
Remove all old bearing canes immediately after the crop is harvested. Black and purple Raspberries are pruned by pinching the tops out of the new growth when it reaches a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet during the early summer. The lateral branches are cut back to 10-12 inches in the spring before growth starts.

Blackberries, Dewberries and Red Raspberries, besides the removal of old canes after fruiting are generally pruned only in the spring, cutting back about $\frac{1}{3}$ of new growth. To prevent the canes hanging down on the ground some growers either tie them to stakes or wire to trellis.

Youngberries, Boysenberries, Nectarberries—Set the plants 6 to 7 feet apart planting very similar to other berries. Dig the holes large enough to permit spreading the roots and just deep enough to bring the crown or new growth about one inch under the surface. Firm the soil well around the roots but do not pack it over the growing bud. Water well when planting if ground is dry. They will provide fruit if allowed to follow the natural habit of trailing on the ground but the many advantages of the trellis more than amply repay for the additional labor and expense. Old canes should be removed after fruiting and in the spring the new canes trained carefully to the wires or trellis. In sections where winter temperature drops to zero and lower a mulch or protection of dry straw or other suitable material should be placed over the young canes on the ground in the late fall and to remain so covered until early spring.

Strawberries—Plants should be set and cared for the same as tomato and cabbage plants. Plant in rows three to three and one-half feet apart and fifteen to eighteen inches apart in the row. The cheapest way to grow them is to plant in long rows and tend with a cultivator,

GRAPES



Planted too shallow.



Planted just right.



As the vine grows train to trellis as shown in illustration

using fenders. Never allow rows to spread to more than eight or ten inches in width. Cover the plants late in the fall with one or two inches of clean straw, prairie hay or stable litter (if free from weed seed). This covering should be removed from the plants in early spring and left between the rows until the fruit is picked, then it should be removed from the patch and the rows cultivated the same as before.

Grapes—These should be planted ten to twelve inches deep in holes large enough to admit roots without curling them, pressing soil solid about roots. Cut vines back to within three or four buds of the roots. Keep the ground clean by cultivating; if impossible to cultivate, mulch.



Prune in February or early March, before there are any signs of new growth.

Cut back to two buds, as shown. The fruit of the grape is borne only on shoots of the current year's growth, which spring from the wood of last year's growth—hence the importance of annual and intelligent pruning.

BLUEBERRIES

Blueberries—Cultivated Blueberries prefer an acid soil containing an abundance of peat or other partially rotted vegetable matter. They also need a moderate supply of moisture and good drainage. If your soil is not already acid this condition may be created easily by mixing with the surface soil a liberal quantity of peaty material such as acid peat, partially rotted leaves, pine needles, sawdust or chip dirt.

Various planting distances have been recommended for these High Bush Blueberries 4x8 ft. is about right for commercial planting; for home planting closer distances may be used. The tops are usually pruned before shipping but if not they should be reduced one half. It is better to mulch Blueberries rather than cultivate as they are shallow rooted plants. Use Peat Moss or old sawdust.

After the plants are four years old, they are pruned each year if the large size of the fruit is to be maintained; this pruning is largely confined to the removal of small wood throughout the plant.

Asparagus—Prepare ground by deep plowing or spading. Set plants twelve to eighteen inches each way, six inches deep, with roots well spread out. Every fall mulch the bed well with well rotted manure, ashes and salt.

Rhubarb—Prepare ground as for asparagus. Set the plants with crown or eye two inches under ground. Plant three feet apart each way. Mulch in winter. Give clean cultivation the same as for any other crop.

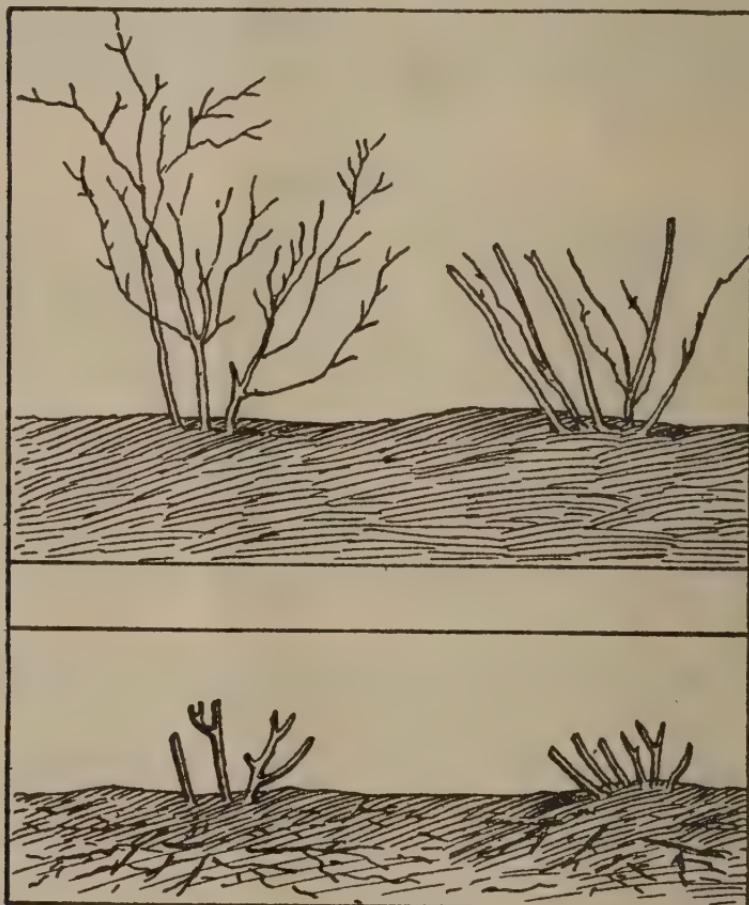
SHRUBS

If planted in beds or groups the ground should be spaded deeply and well worked. If shrubs are set as individual specimens they should be planted the same as trees.

Set shrubs a little deeper than they stood in the nursery row, or with their crowns at about the surface of the ground. Water the plants well during the hot, dry weather and keep the ground well stirred around them. Most shrubs require judicious pruning at planting time, and subsequently. When shrubs are planted it is advisable to cut them back from one-half to two-thirds with few exceptions.

ROSES

If roses are planted in the ordinary way with the tops left exposed to the sun and drying winds of the spring, they are almost sure to shrivel before time for them to grow, and thus the plants are greatly endangered, while if the following suggestions are followed, success is almost certain. The plants should be unpacked as soon as received from the nursery and planted, if possible.



Rose Bushes Just Planted—Before and After Trimming.

If unable to plant them immediately upon receiving them, they should be heeled-in deep (buried) in moist, loose earth, waiting time to plant.

In planting they should be set two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery in well-prepared, damp soil, but not wet enough to be muddy. If the soil is dry, it is well to plant the roses solidly, then wet thoroughly and after the water has soaked away, throw up a small mound of earth five or six inches high around the plant. Then cut off the branches about one inch above the mound, leaving it this way for ten days or two weeks, or until the buds start and show a desire to grow, when the dirt mound can be raked down. Roses handled in this way hardly ever fail to make a good start and a very satisfactory growth.

HEDGES

Privet—Dig trench twelve inches or more deep and set the plants four to six inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row, or deep enough so the lower branches will be four to six inches under the ground. Such deep planting will make a compact hedge down to the ground line but if the plants are set shallow there will always be undesirable open spaces at the base of the hedge. Some planters set Privet in a double row eight to ten inches apart each way which makes a very dense hedge. Cut Privet back to six inches when planting to promote thick new growth at lower part of plant.

Barberry-Spiraea—Should be planted in the same manner as shrubs, either in trenches for hedge or as groups or individual specimens. Cut back and thin out one-half of top wood.

BULBS AND ROOTS

Prepare the ground by deep spading twelve to eighteen inches, and work it into a well pulverized condition.

Peonies—Should be set with the crown two to three inches below the surface of the ground. Plant two to two and one-half feet apart. Mulch heavily after the ground is frozen and remove mulch in the spring.

Iris—Should be set with the crown two inches below the surface. Plant twelve inches apart. Mulch as for Peonies.

Phlox—Set the crown one inch under the surface and spread out the roots. Firm well. Mulch in winter. Water in summer. Plant twelve inches apart. Gaillardia, Delphinium, Platycodon and other perennials should be planted about like Iris and Phlox.

SHADE TREES

Ornamentals—Dig holes large enough to accommodate all roots without bending or cramping. Fill the hole with good top dirt and firm it hard. When the hole is three-fourths full allow a bucket or more of water to seep away around the roots after which the hole may be entirely filled. It is well to mulch the tree immediately to prevent drying out. **Prune all limbs back to five or seven good buds even though the appearance of the tree is impaired by such treatment.** Water trees during the summer months and give them plenty of attention until they have become well established. Large

sizes of shade trees can often be staked to advantage until their roots have obtained good anchorage in the soil.

Wrapping—Wrap the trunk of the tree immediately after planting by winding a four inch strip of burlap or tough paper spirally. The wrapping should extend from the root crown to the lowest branch. Overlap material to provide two thicknesses. Do not use tar paper. Secure wrapping in place with a spirally wound cord. Wrapping prevents: (a) sun-scald (b) drying of bark and (c) attacks of borers. Maintain the wrapping in position two years.

Mulching—After the tree is planted and watered it is quite important that a generous mulch of rotted manure, leaves or straw, or other material be placed around it. This mulch should be maintained for about two years (if manure is used, it may be shallowly spaded into the ground the following spring after planting and replacing with new mulch.)

EVERGREENS

Most Evergreens are moved with a ball of earth on the roots. In planting try to keep intact this original ball of earth, cutting away the burlap only where it lies in folds around the trunk of the tree. Give plenty of water when planting and work the loose soil well in when filling up the hole to see that no air spaces are left for drying out. A mulch of rotted manure or other suitable material is highly desirable. Evergreens should be watered well during a drouth in mid-summer or fall and never allowed to dry out, especially the first year or two after planting.

FALL PLANTING

Practically all items of nursery stock may be successfully planted in the fall and results obtained are generally highly satisfactory, usually much better than if planting is delayed too late in the spring. Some precautions are necessary however with a few kinds of plants and trees which are somewhat more tender to cold. The following instructions should be followed closely and you will be more than repaid for your efforts.

Evergreens—Give them plenty of water at planting time and thereafter until the ground freezes. A good mulch over the roots is beneficial.

Shade Trees and Fruit Trees—The trunks of all trees planted in the fall should be given some protection by wrapping strips of burlap around them or by tying heavy paper or preferably tying fodder or straw around the trunk and branches. Peach, Plum, Cherry, Pear, Apricot and Nectarines especially must be given this protection. In fact wrap the entire top of these trees until spring.

Grape Vines, Blackberries, Rose Bushes and the less hardy varieties of Shrubs such as Butterfly, Kerrias, Weigelias and Forsythias should have earth mounted around the base of the plants and tops given a light protection of straw or other suitable material. Protect the entire top until spring.

Bramble Fruits—Practically all Raspberry and Blackberry can be successfully planted in the fall if care-

fully mulched with loose straw when ground freezes over to prevent freezing and drawing out of ground. Red Raspberry varieties, fall planting highly desirable. Black and Purple Raspberries, two year old plants preferable but well matured one year tips may be set if not planted very deep and so set that water does not stand on them at any time. Be sure to mulch all small fruit plants set in the fall.

Perennials and Strawberry Plants—Early fall planting (August and September) is best but be sure to give careful attention to winter protection after ground is frozen.

Caution—If any plants reach you in a frozen condition do not unpack or handle in any way or plant tissues will be broken and plants will surely die. Either place package in a cool room to thaw naturally or carefully open up the package and sprinkle cold water on them until absolutely all frost is drawn out before touching the plants. Most plants handled in this way are not injured in the least by freezing.

SPRAYING

There are four distinct types of troubles to combat, i. e.: chewing insects, sucking insects, scale insects and fungous diseases. Chewing insects are controlled with a stomach poison, some form of arsenic (lead arsenate), sucking insects, (lice or aphids) by body contact poi-



on, (nicotine) or miscible oil (kerosene emulsion), and fungous diseases by lime-sulphur solution or Bordeaux mixture. Be sure you know what you are spraying for since arsenate of lead will not control lice or aphids, nor will nicotine or kerosene emulsion control apple worms and either of these will have any effect on apple scab or other fungous diseases. Lime-sulphur is used as a dormant spray for scale insects and also for fungous. In spraying the apple, keep in mind the two main apple troubles in the Central West, codling moth and apple scab, and in controlling these most other troubles are incidentally controlled. Lead-arsenate and lime-sulphur or Bordeaux mixtures are the sprays to use.

WHEN AND HOW TO SPRAY

GRAPE

| What to Spray for | Treatment | When to Spray | Remarks |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|
| Anthracnose | Bordeaux mixture | (1) Just before the buds open. (2) After blossoms have fallen. Two or three others at 10-14 day intervals. | Careful winter pruning and disposal of diseased wood with application of lime-sulphur winter strength, in dormant season aids in anthracnose control. |
| Berry Moth Leaf Hopper | Bordeaux with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead to 50 gal. water. | Follow program recommended above when these insects are prevalent. | Dusting with fine sulphur is recommended for some vines of European origin for mildew control |
| Black Rot | | | |
| Mildews | | | |

BLACKBERRY, RASPBERRY AND DEWBERRY

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| Anthracnose | Lime-Sulphur as directed. | (1) In spring before growth starts 12½ lbs. Dry L. S. to 50 gals. (2) When new shoots are 6-8 inches 4 lbs. Dry L. S. to 50 gals. | |
|-------------|---------------------------|--|--|

CURRENT AND GOOSEBERRY

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|--|
| Leaf Spot | Bordeaux | Beginning as soon as the leaves are opened make five to seven applications at two-week intervals. | |
| Anthracnose | | | Dry hellebore may be dusted on, if near picking time. |
| Currant Worm | Arsenate of Lead, 2 lbs. to 50 gals. water. | At the first appearance of the worms. If there are two broods repeat spray. | |
| Currant Plant Louse | Nicotine sulphate, 1 to 800 of water. | Soon after eggs hatch in spring (soon after the leaves open). | Thoroughness necessary, hitting all leaves from beneath. |

STRAWBERRY

| What to Spray or | Treatment | When to Spray | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaf Spot Leaf Roller | Bordeaux and Arsenate of Lead. 8 lb. to 50 gals. | Before blossoms open. Additional applications are often necessary after fruit is harvested. | Renew beds frequently. May mow off and burn foliage after berries are picked. |
| Scale Insects | Mischle Oils DRY Lime Sulphur 12-15 lbs. to 50 gal. | In dormant season; when trees are leafless, preferably as buds are just starting to break in spring. | |
| Apple Aphids (lice) | Nicotine, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, added to lime-sulphur, 3 lbs. to 50 gal. plus 5 lbs. fresh Hydrated lime. | In spring when buds are bursting showing green tips. | |
| Scab Black Rot Bud Moth Cankerworm Tent Caterpillar Curculio Codling Moth Curculio | Lime - Sulphur, 3 lbs. to 50 gal. plus 5 lbs. fresh Hydrated lime, with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead. | When flower buds show pink, but before any have opened. (Other sprays as recommended for codling moth, below, will incidentally help to control troubles in this group.) | Scab control consists in keeping all foliage covered with this lime-sulphur spray before each rainy period. |
| | Lime-Sulphur (or preferably the milder forms of sulphur) 2-3 lbs. to 50 gal. plus 5 lbs. Hydrated lime and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Arsenate of lead. | (1) When most of the petals have fallen (calyx spray). (2) Approximately three weeks after the bloom. (3) Approximately ten weeks after the bloom. (4) Fifteen to seventeen weeks after the bloom. | After weather becomes hot (from about July 1) reduce strength of the lime-sulphur to about 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per 50 gal. with 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. arsenate of lead and lime. Repeat any of these applications if necessary. Necessary in South where there may be 3 broods in one season. |

APPLES—Continued

| What to Spray for | Treatment | When to Spray | Remarks |
|---|--|---|--|
| Apple Rust or Cedar Rust | Spraying not effective | Remove cedar trees nearby. | The rust cannot live without cedars on which it spends part of the year. |
| Blight—Cut out all infected limbs and blight cankers. | | | |
| | | PEACH, PLUM AND SWEET CHERRY | |
| San Jose Scale European Fruit Curl—Scale | Lime-Sulphur, 15 lbs. to 50 gal. | When tree is dormant. Before bud seals have broken. Late fall is preferable for this application on peach. | Often not necessary on plum and cherry. |
| Curenlio Brown Rot Leaf Spot | Lime-Sulphur 1 lb. to 50, with 1 lb. Arsenate of Lead. 5 lbs. Hydrated lime. | When most of bloom shucks have fallen. Repeat in 10 days omitting the Arsenate of Lead. | Some of the milder forms of sulphur, such as Koloog or Flotation Sulphur are preferable to lime sulphur in the shuck fall and later applications on peach and plum. |
| Brown Rot Scab | Wettable sulphur or any commercial milder forms of sulphur Sulphur Dust | 10 days to 2 weeks before fruit ripens. | Brown rot spreads very rapidly in warm, moist weather and can be controlled only if fruit is kept coated. This will especially control the rot on the ripening fruit in wet season. |
| | | | PEAR |
| What to Spray for | Treatment | When to Spray | Remarks |
| Scale Insects Blister Mite Pear Psylla | Lime-Sulphur, 12 lbs. to 50 gal. Miscible Oils | In dormant season, preferably early spring. | Scrape dormant trees and burn all orchard trash to aid in psylla control. |
| | | | Practically all the other common diseases and insects on the apple are also found on the pear to some extent. See methods of control under apple (above). |

SOUR CHERRY

| | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| Curculio | Dry Lime-Sulphur, 3½ lbs. to 50, with 1 lb. Arsenate of Lead. | (1) Just before buds open. (2) After blossoms fall and shucks are dropping from young fruit. (3) About two weeks after (2). (4) Additional sprays if necessary two-week intervals immediately after fruit is picked omitting the Arsenate of Lead. |
| Cherry Aphis | "Black Leaf 40" ½ pint to 50 gal. | When aphids first appear before they have caused the leaves to curl |
| Cherry Slug | Arsenate of Lead, 2 lbs. to 50 gals. water. | On first appearance of insects. |

ROSES, FLOWERS AND VINE PLANTS

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Slugs (small green worms on under side of rose leaves) | 1 ½ oz. "Blk Leaf 40," 5 oz. Ivory Soap (dissolved) 5 oz. Arsenate of lead plus Bordeaux mixture (use Bordeaux according to the manufacturers directions.) To make 5 gal. of spray. | This is a complete rose spray for insects and rose diseases and may be applied all thru the growing season. |
| Aphids (plant-lice) | | |
| Black Spot | | |
| Mildew | | |

More applications during wet rainy seasons.

SHADE TREES

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------|
| Caterpillars | 4 lbs. Arsenate of Lead to 100 gals. water. | Spring and Summer. |
| Measuring Worms | | |
| Canker Worms | | |
| Borers | | Dig out with sharp knife. |

A TREATISE ON THE SUCCESSFUL PLANTING AND CARE OF HEDGES, SHRUBS and SMALL FRUITS



PLANTING CHARGES

Due to labor shortage, no orders for less than \$50.00 planted.

Orders to be planted within 35-mile radius of our nursery at the following prices:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Orders from \$50 to \$75 | \$15.00 |
| Orders from \$75 to \$100 | 20.00 |

Orders over \$100 20% of cost of order with exception of deciduous hedging, which will be planted at \$10 per 100 for the first 100 plants and \$7 for each additional 100.

On distances over 35 miles from our nursery add an extra 15% for each additional 20 miles.

Due to labor shortage, we cannot make orchard plantings at this time.

We regret that due to labor shortage, we are unable to do any special work in connection with planting, such as stripping of sod from large areas, grading, etc.

Humus (approx. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu. per bag) \$ 1.25

Manure (pulverized, approx. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu. per bag) \$ 1.25

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